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IF, with the knowledge that Mr. Cleveland's personal friends are supporting Mr. Mills for Speaker, he should be defeated, what effect would it have upon Mr. Cleveland's prospects?

Our visiting friends from Texas, Georgia, and other Southern States, who came here unprepared for cold weather, have probably concluded that this is very inhospitable climate. It is times.

Ir things did not get into the Sentinel occasionally that were not authorized, and the editorials of other Democratic editors did not occasionally escape

In all estimates for 1893 the Democrats start out with the solid South with 162 votes. In other words, Democrats South as well as North know that all talk by the unattached Alliance leaders of breaking into the Democratic solidity of the South is even worse than non-

of the House, he must be made chairman of the committee on ways and means, and therefore the natural author of a tariff bill. It seems, therefore, that Mr. Mills would have it in his power to make the Democracy stand up to its pro-

THE question of the next presidential election is: "Do the people of the United States prefer the prosperity of the people of the United States to that of Great Britain?" There is reason to believe that the decision will be in favor of the United States and the Republican party, which stands for home industries first.

THE increasing manufactures in Indiana are the result of Republican statesmanship. If the Mills bill had be come a law in 1888 and Mr. Cleveland had been elected, Indiana could not have the millions of dollars in new factories it now has, and several thousand well-paid artisans to consume the products of her farmers.

ALTHOUGH the New York Senate is Republican on the face of the returns by 4 majority, the Hill gang seems determined to count that majority out by one pretext or another. In Troy a Democratic county clerk, who could not be relied upon to assist in the crime, has been removed by Governor Hill. The Assembly, by the latest returns, is a tie.

THE Sentinel says the article in its is sue of Monday, admitting the impossibility of Governor Gray's candidacy for the presidency in 1892, and nominating him for second place with Cleveland at the head, should have been credited to the Evansville Courier. If it came from the Evansville Courier it certainly should have been so credited. The Journal supposed it to be an expression of the Sentinel's views. All the same, it was true. Governor Gray's candidacy for first place is preposterous.

ABOUT this period well-meaning persons present an array of statistics to prove that the Republicans have the voters to carry the two Virginias, Tennessee. North Carolina, and so on. Upon their statistics they proceed to urge the Republicans to take steps to bring out a full vote in these States and thus carry them. That some of these States are Republican with a free vote and fair count, there can be no doubt, but as these essentials are impossible, it is not worth while to waste effort on such States.

SENATOR PLUMB, of Kansas, in a recent interview, expressed the opinion that the silver legislation of the Republican Congress had met every reasonable requirement of the country for an expansion of the currency; that the true policy for the future is for the United | familiar with English. The Herald evi-States to do what it can to bring about an international agreement for the restoration of silver to full money power. As the Senator was one of the earnest supporters of free coinage in the last Congress, this expression will not encourage those who are counting on Republican votes to pass a free-coinage bill over the veto of the President.

THE interview of Representative Parrett, of this State, published in the Washington Post, should open the eyes of the friends of ex-Governor Gray to the enemies in their own camp. Judge Parrett is about the first representative Indiana Democrat to be interviewed upon the question of the presidential candidacy of his party. Ex-Governor Gray has been an avowed candidate for more than two years, and yet Judge Parrett ignores the fact, and deliberately passes out of Indiana into Illinois to find a Western man who, in his judgment, possesses the qualifications which a Democratic candidate for Presi-

personage is Col. William R. Morrison, author, or, at least, putative author, of several tariff bills, all tending to free trade, and all beheaded because they were free trade, by the votes of the then Randall element in Democratic houses. Because of his advocacy of such measures, and because of the unpopularity he had created while in Congress. he was beaten in a Democratic district in 1886, which has since been carried by the smallest sort of a Democrat. Colonel Morrison is now at the head of the interstate-railway Commission. Judge Parrett is sure that he would make an ideal Democratic candidate for the presidency. Only one reference is made in the Parrett interview, so far as telegraphed, to ex-Governor Gray, and that is simply an insinuation which lurks in the statement that "Colonel Morrison has always been a Democrat." It seems that ex-Governor Gray is being stabbed in the house of those who should be his friends.

### PRESIDENT POLK'S ADDRESS.

There is nothing new in the address

of President Polk to the National Alliance, beyond a few freshly-coined inaccuracies and misstatements. It is the same old cry of calamity, which is now refuted by the fact of general prosperity. There are the same time-worn falsehoods about the money power, the contraction of the currency and the burden of mortgages. He repeats the oftrefuted statement that the volume of currency was larger at the close of the war than now, counting as money interest-bearing notes of large denomination which were never in circulation as money. The money power, which loans money on farm mortgages, he insists, is composed of millionaires in Wall street, when, as a matter of fact, known to every intelligent man who investigates, the money loaned on mortgages is chiefly the deposits of the laboring people and the people of small incomes in the Eastern States, and the shareholders of loan associations in Western towns. He repeats the statement to the effect that credit, its readers might never learn its | 9,000,000 American homes are under mortgage-so often denied by competent authority that to repeat it has become a persistent misrepresentation. Even the ridiculous statement that the agriculture of the country pays 80 per cent. of the taxes of the country is repeated, which is so absurd that one would think that a man with President Polk's information would not care to do his intelligence the injustice to make it. In States like In-EVEN if Mr. Mills is not elected Speaker | diana, so largely agricultural, the farms do not pay much over one-half of the State tax. It is asserted that of the \$1,000,000,000 alleged to have voted by the last Congress the farmers pay \$800,000,000 of it. Of the revenues about \$150,000,000 a year come from whisky, beer and tobacco, and of the tariff duties threefourths is derived from the finer qualities of textiles, silks, etc., which the wealthy chiefly consume. These are samples of the preposterous statements with which the address abounds-statements which are insults to the intelli-

gence of a well-informed man. As an historical inaccuracy, he asserts that capital demanded the abolition of the State banks and the creation of the national bank. As Mr. Polk was in the confederate army at the time, he could not have accurate information on this point; but, as a matter of historical fact capitalists desired to retain State bank circulation, but the United States government, in order to force the sale of its bonds issued to crush the rebellion and to have a bank currency it could use, put such a tax on the issues of State banks as compelled them, under protest, to change to national banks and purchase bonds Abraham Lincoln urged that measure. and his signature made it a law. He was the same Abraham Lincoln to whom Polk attributes the following sentiments: The money-power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people until all wealth is aggregated in a few hands and

the Republic destroyed. This, it should be added, is one of the statements attributed to Lincoln by calamityites which his historians have declared to be miserable forgeries. Attention has been called to but few of the many misstatements with which the address abounds. From beginning to end it is an insult to the intelligence of the American people, because it presumes upon hopeless ignorance and worse than hopeless prejudice.

# THE PRESIDENT'S ENGLISH

Under this caption the implacable Chicago Herald sneers at the President's literary style and quotes the opening sentences of his Thanksgiving proclamation to show that he does not know how to write English. The sentences quoted are as follows:

It is a very glad incident of the marvel-ous prosperity which has crowned the year now drawing to a close that its helpful and reassuring touch has been felt by all our people. It has been as wide as our country. and so special that every home has felt its comforting influence. It is too great to be the work of man's power and too particular to be the device of his mind.

Upon this the Herald says: "What a 'glad incident' really is might be difficult for the President to define." Probably not, nor for any one else tolerably dently thinks "a glad incident" is one that feels glad, but among the definitions of "glad" in the Century Dictionary are "cheerful, causing joy or pleasure, giving satisfaction, pleasing." Suppose the President had written "among the most cheerful incidents," or "among the most pleasing incidents;" that could not have been criticised. The expression he did use is an exact synonym of these, and as little subject to criticism. It may not be a common form, but is good old English, sanctioned by the Bible and the best English authorities. The cheerful incident of the year's prosperity that he intended to emphasize was the fact that the helpful and reassuring touch of this prosperity had been felt not by a

part only, but by all the people. After deciding that "glad incident" is bad English, the Herald continues:

There can be no question that "a glad incident" "wide as our country, and so special that every home has feit its comforting influence," must be a very remarkable

"incident," indeed.

ing the proclamation, that the President did not speak of the "glad incident" as being "wide as our country," etc. It was the marvelous prosperity which bas crowned the year now drawing to a close that was thus referred to. It is this which has been "as wide as our country," and a very glad incident of it is that "its helpful and reassuring touch has been felt by all our people." The President's language is as exact as his meaning is plain.

The rest of the Herald's criticism is a good example of determined effort to find fault where none exists. It says: We are, therefore, not surprised to learn under the President's own sanction that "it is too great to be the work of man's power and too particular to be the device of his mind." Now, if a mere newspaper man had that sentence to write he might put it this way: "It is too particular to be the work of man's power, and too great to the davice of his mind." Then, on consideration, not liking that form of expression, be might say: "It is too great to be the device of man's power and too particu-lar to be the work of his mind." And if he did not like that he could say what Presi-

deut Harrison probably meant, but did not

say, that the abundant harvests of the

year were not altogether of man's order-

ing, and were therefore something to be grateful for at this Thanksgiving season. This hypercritical nonsense only shows that some newspaper men do not know as much about the exact use of language as they think they do. The expression used by the President is critically correct and rhetorically good. Referring to the "marvelous prosperity which has crowned the year," he remarks upon its vastness and its minuteness that "it is too great to be the work of man's power and too particular to be the device of his mind." Among the definitions of the word "particular" in the Century Dictionary are "personal, private, individual." What the President intended to say was that the marvelous prosperity which has crowned the year has been too extensive to be the work of human power and too individualized to have been conceived by man. This is what he did express, only he phrased it better by saying "it is too great to be the work of man's power and too particular to be the device of his mind." The language is strictly exact and according to the best standards. Suppose that instead of saying this the President had written, as the Herald suggests, "The abundant harvests of the year were not altogether of man's ordering, and are, therefore, something to be grateful for at this Thanksgiving season." Then the Herald and other implacable papers would have jumped on to the President for using such empty and commonplace expressions in a Thanksgiving procla-

The truth is, President Harrison's English is exceptionally good, whether in speaking or writing. He uses classic English and selects his words with careful reference to exact shades of meaning. He never misuses or misplaces a word. He is never involved or obscure, never stilted, or turgid, or bombastic. In all these respects he differs from Grover Cleveland, whom the Herald admires, as much as a polished diamond does from a lump of clay.

## A FIRE IN THE REAR.

Gen. John H. Rice, of Kansas, has published an open letter to the president of the State Alliance, the chairman of the People's party committee and the president of the National Alliance. A year ago General Rico was the leader of the People's party in Kansas. He wrote the call for the Cincinnati conference, and went there with nearly five hundred delegates at his back to organize a new party. Now he is penitent. In his open letter he says the conference at Cincinnati was little better than a wild mob, made up of a few sensible men and many political shysters and hypocrites. He says the movement fell into the hands of this class, including the Macunes, Peffers, Simpsons and Weavers, and from the time of the Cincinnati meeting the People's party has been disintegrating. Referring to this conference, Gen.

Right there commenced the Iliad of our party's woes. Remember that at this time the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association, Citizens' Alliance, Knights of Labor, Colored Citizens Alliance, or the Grange had not adopted the sub-treasury scheme. As soon as this conference launched the party in this way upon the country and even before, Messrs. Peffer, Simpson, Mrs. Lease, Professor Vincent and others conceived the idea that they were specially called, not by any regularly constituted authority, but evidently prompted by a misconception of their ability, and urged by their innate egotism and self-assurance to go forth as missionaries to carry glad tidings "to the people," promising deliverance through slander, socialism and disgusting nonsense. It was a mercenary mission, for there were ducate behind it. They went forth, as it were, upon wings of the wind to New York. They were brave, and bearded Wall street in its own den. Then to Georgia, away to Ohio and Indiana, then to Texas and back to Kentucky, and so on. Kansas, their own home: Kansas, that made them all they are, that gave them all they have, was slandered and traduced until "calamity" hung like a pall over her beautiful prairies and she be-

came a sneer and a by word. This is pretty plain talk. General Rice goes on to say that the only way to save the Farmers' Alliance and make it of any use is to throw the preachers of calamity overboard and take a new departure. He intimates very strongly that he regards Messrs. Peffer, Simpson & Co. as self-seeking cranks, and that if the People's party continues to follow their leadership it will go to ruin, and that right speedily. Concluding, he

Traveling mercenary missionaries must be called off. Our Congressmen must learn that they should be advocates of our cardinal principles as prescribed by the party and not the originator of new-fangled nonsense. The foolish and impracticable scheme of the sub-treasury and the Wallstreet mercantile monopoly must be repudiated, and the Alliance and People's party come back to the original St. Louis agreement, as made in 1889, and conduct their campaigns under the direction of committees from the rank and file of the party in the spirit of American ideas, or our party will not be in it. If this cannot be done

General Rice's letter has just been published, and this will convey the first information of it to Messrs. Peffer and Simpson, who are now in this city. It is in the nature of a fire in the rear.

THE able special correspondents have been thrown into a state of great excitement by Minister Porter's arrival in this country from Italy. They all have a marvelous amount of information on the subject, but their stories do not agree. One correspondent at New York asserts that Mr. Porter has been hastily This is silly. Any person with a slight summoned to Washington to confer | was particularly true in the southern part

new Italian crisis, though he admits that "whatever there may be in the mysterious event of diplomacy that has called a United States minister all the way from Rome to Washington is a profound secret." On the other hand, correspondent at Washington says that if Mr. Porter remains there long enough to see the President "it will be to talk Indiana politics with him, rather than the Italian imbroglio." Still another, who evidently knows more than he cares to tell, says: "It is now well understood that Mr. Porter's return to this country at this particular time is for the purpose of looking after politics in-

stead of diplomacy." These wise men of the East are a mistaken. Mr. Porter is coming to hi home in this city to look after the potting of some winter plants, and to have his barn painted.

THE Sentinel yesterday made the extraordinary statement that "for years, during Republican rule in Marion county, no county treasurer went out of office without being a defaulter." This is a monstrous lie. No Republican treasurer of Marion county ever defaulted, and the county never lost a dollar by any Republican treasurer.

The Sentinel also says the last Republican city treasurer of Indianapolis was a defaulter for \$100,000 and that the Council "compromised with the defaulting city treasurer and bondsmen at a loss to the city of \$50,000, when there was one man on the treasurer's bond-a Republican-who could have paid the whole defalcation and had \$100,000 left for a rainy day.' This statement is partly true and partly false. The reference is to "Newt" Pattison. He was a defaulter and lost \$40,-000 in the Harrison Bank failure. The city recovered judgment against him for about \$110,000. Several of his bondsmen had become bankrupt, and all of them together were not good for the whole amount. They finally paid the city \$70,000. The remainder represented what had been lost by the bank failure, and, as Pattison was not to blame for that, the city assumed it.

ADMIRAL BROWN'S statement to the Secretary of the Navy positively deny ing the charge that he gave Balmaceds information of the movements of the Congressionalists was cabled to England and published in the London Times without comment. As the Times had given currency to the charge against the Admiral it could not comment on the letter except to withdraw its charge, and it had not the grace to do that.

By the way, as the Secretary of the Navy gave Admiral Brown an opportunity to place before the world his denial of the charge against him, why would it not be a good idea for the Secretary of State to give Minister Egan a similar opportunity? He has been the object of a great deal of abuse lately, and ought to be given an opportunity to say something in his own defense.

THE St. Louis Republic informs Southern advocate of protection that "the protective iron tariff was made and is maintained solely for the benefit of millionaires, who take care that no 'infant' iron industries in the West or Southwest shall grow strong to compete with them." Business is business, and we presume every manufacturing establishment in the United States is trying to head off or break down competition, but what has that to do with protection? The same law that protects the iron manufacture in Pennsylvania protects it also in Tennessee and Alabama. As a matter of fact, some very large establishments have grown up in these States, and the same policy which has built up the iron industry in the North is building it up in the South.

THE men who are called hither by the Alliance meeting may be classified politically as follows: Those from the Northwestern States are in favor of a third party because they have no chance for office in the old parties, and a third party and its combinations affords hope; a very few men from the South who have no standing in the old parties are for a third party; all men from the South who really represent anything, like Livingston, of Georgia, and McDowell, of Tennessee, are Democrats, and are opposed to the third party.

THE delegate who has taken the blue ribbon as a claimer is the Texan who declares that the People's party candidate will get more votes in Texas than would Mr. Cleveland. There are not a hundred intelligent men regarding political matters in the country who do not know that any Democratic candidate for President can carry Texas by 75,000 plurality, and that the Democratic managers could make it twice that figure if it were necessary.

SPEAKING of the election of Mr. Flower in New York the Wine and Spirit Ga-

Democrats had simply more money than the Republicans, and used it in the most unscrupulous manner. In some election districts the money paid by the Republicans to their captains scarcely reached \$50 while the Tammany workers frankly admitted that they had received \$1,500 and

And yet Mr. Flower bas made affidavit that he contributed but \$5,000 to the campaign fund!

This weather is making a good many people feel as if they could welcome gas even though furnished by an "octopus. One thing is certain: if the Standard Oil Company had been admitted the entire population would have got gas and nobody would be shivering to-day.

THERE are several reasons why people patronize the business houses that advertise freely. One is that they are attracted by the descriptions of goods, and another and very influential one is that they like enterprise and push, and recognize the fact that liberal advertisers possess those qualities. As between two houses whose goods are known to have equal merit, the majority of buyers will make their purchases of the one whose owner makes the greatest effort to secure their custom.

YESTERDAY was the first day of the season that has tested the supply of natural gas, and the result was that a great many people were unable to keep warm. This dent spould have. This illustrious knowledge of language will see, on read- with the administration relative to a of the city, and with patrons of the Con- ary celebrities visiting America usually \$1,200.

sumers' Trust. Patrons of this line in the northern part of the city fared tolerably well, but those in the central and southern part had not gas enough to keep them warm. The result was a great deal of discomfort and severe censure of the management. The policy of making more connections and taking on new consumers without increasing the supply of gas could have no other result than depriving original patrons of a part of their supply. It is a Shylock policy.

THE refusal of the Knights of Labor to indorse the W. C. T. U. resolution calling for the closing of the world's fair on Sunday, will call down an avalanche of feminine wrath and objurgation upon the collective and individual heads of that body. The action of the Knights is evidently caused by the desire they have to go to the fair, and when the women can tell them how they are to do this on working days they may reconsider the proposition.

THE many organizations of women and the forming of them into federations, local and national, looks as if the women were moved by a determination to take the earth. If they keep on organizing and federating at the present rate, there is no telling but they may do it-say by the year 1900, when Dr. Jenckes's new dispensation begins. Possibly the promised millennium is to be the woman's cycle.

As Dom Pedro takes a bird's-eye view of Brazil he reaches the conclusion that it was at least no worse off under his rule than now. He forgets that it takes time for people to learn to govern themselves, and that they learn and progress through their very mistakes. Whatever turn events may take, the Brazilians are not likely to accept royal rule again.

THE Western Art Association, which has an exhibition at Omaha this week, 18 making a great ado about Munkacsy's "Last Hours of Mozart," which has been loaned them for the occasion. But what does Omaha care for a mere picture of that sort when it has the last hours of a Salvation Army officer in the original?

THE copper armor worn by the "King and Queen of the Mound-builders," justdug up over at Chillicothe, is probably the relic ot a prehistoric political campaign, when copper was an issue instead of tin. McKinley and Campbell will gaze at the remains with mingled feelings-Campbell's the more mingled of the two.

THE death of three men down in Tenessee from one dose of moonshine whisky will bring consternation to many small and select circles of natives thereabouts. The worm of that particular illicit still must have been of an uncommonly venomous

IF General Master Workman Powderly and ex-Secretary Turner have their respective "honors" truly at heart, the most direct way of settling their controversy is to challenge each other to mortal compat and then go and fight it out.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Please publish a short history of the peanut production, and how cultivated and where.

The peanut, a leguminous plant, is a diffusely branched, trailing annual. After the flower falls away the forming pod is forced into the ground by the elongation of the rigid deflexed stalk to which it is attached. If this is prevented the nut ceases to grow. The peanut is generally cultivated in tropical countries, and is supposed to be a native of Africa. In our Southern States, from Virginia south, it is an important crop. It is sometimes planted in Northern gardens by persons who wish to observe its curious growth, but the pods do not ripen. For its culture in this country good corn land is selected; the land is marked oil in furrows three feet apart, the peas dropped at intervals of eighteen inches and covered an inch and a half deep. The crop is cultivated until the pods begin to form. Harvesting is done after the first frost, the vines being dug with pronged forks, then stacked or taken to a shed to cure for a week or two, after which the nuts are picked from the vines and cleaned. A good crop is one hundred bushels to the acre, and it is regarded as more profitable than cotton or tobacco. The vines are considered a good forage crop. Immense quantities of the nuts are eaten, but the chief commercial use is in the manufacture of oil, the best of which is used as a substitute for olive oil and the inferior qualities for soap-making.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal

When and where did the township originate When the report of the committee on the division of public lands, of which Thomas Jefferson was chairman, was brought before the Tenth Continental Congress, in 1785, an amendment was offered by James Monroe reducing the principal divisions. made in the original report ten miles square, to six miles square, to be called townships, each township to be divided into sections one mile square, containing 640 acres. This amendment was adopted.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Another Token "I hear they are canning pigs' feet, nowadays." "Well! That is another toe-can of progress

The Inwardness of It. Wickwire-Is it true that Mudge has joined Yabsley-It is. He did so on an election bet.

Wanted to Know. "Now," began the lecturer, "if we take conumption in its incipiency-

the frivelous student. Better for the Turkey.

First Turkey-I would not be as rawboned a rou for a great deal. Second Turkey-They are better raw than looked, as you'll find out.

"Is it ever taken any other way!" interrupted

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

VOCALISTS in church choirs sometimes get small fortunes for little work. Miss De Vere, a New York soprano, receives \$5,000 a year for her vocal efforts in a fashionable

THE much-talked-of Prince Ferdinand, of Roumania, is a slender man of middle height, with blue eyes, light brown hair and pleasing manner. His character is gentle, but by no means soft,

CHIEF-JUSTICE HOLT, of Kentucky, has a double who not only looks like him, but has the same name. Unfortunately everybody doesn't know this, and Justice Holt frequently finds that he has been credited with registering in places he never thought of visiting.

Some of the Jewish rabbis refuse to perform the marriage ceremony after the sun has set, but Rabbi Morais says that their refusal is not sustained by any law of the Hebrow religion, and that many other rabbis, both in Europe and in the United States, are in agreement with him upon

WALT WHITMAN, though still in his seventies, has been an old man for nearly twenty years. Quite tifteen years ago he was very gray, and apparently without the

passed him by. Even then, however, he had to show friendly autograph letters from Tennyson and other poets, and he was busy pasting photographs of himself in volumes of his poems designed for literary men at home and abroad.

MRS. JOHN A. LOGAN is an interesting figure, with her black mourning veil and snow-white hair. She has become a good writer and her literary ventures are prosperous. Moreover, she has come to be reyarded as a very shrewd business woman, and her husband's estate, under her direc-

tion, is yielding the best returns. WHEN the Astors took possession of Lansdowne House, in London, great things were expected of them in the way of hospitality. These deferred expectations are now about to be realized, for it is announced that Mrs. Astor intends soon to open her house for a series of entertainments that will make the most blase partygoer eager for an invitation.

DR. GATLING says his famous gun should be regarded as a philanthropic invention, for it has saved no end of lives by scaring riotous people into submission. So he calls the deadly gun "the peace-maker." The Doctor is growing old, but he is still one of the bandsomest men that visit Washington. He is tall and portly, with snow-white hair and whiskers, and a kindly eye and in thought and action he is youthful and vig-

DR. HAMILTON GRIFFIN told a Louisville reporter that "Our Mary" is "sweeter, happier and prettier than ever." Mrs. Anderson-Navarro is now at Tunbridge Wells, where she has as pretty a home as one could desire to see. All that money and taste could do has been done to make her house there a model of artistic comfort. As for her married life, Dr. Griffin says that she never knows an unhappy day, and has no intention whatsoever of returning to the

THOUGH many of the photographs of the ex-Empress Engenie represent her as wearing a widow's cap she has rarely worn one. She once tried to do so, out of respect to the example of Queen Victoria, her best friend, but the milliner's woeful emblem did not suit her style of beauty, and she gave up the attempt. Now, at more than sixty years of age, she goes capless when indoors, contenting herself for the absence of the cap with a suitable arrangement of her silvery hair.

That Gambetta's heart was deposited in the monument recently unveiled in his memory, near Paris, has been briefly announced by telegraph. Rumor had it, some months ago, that after the death of M. Paul Bert, Gambetta's friend, to whom the French patriot committed that strange souvenir, the heart had been lost. It had been preserved in a glass vase full of alcohol, however, and kept in an iron safe securely by M. Chailiot, a brother of M. Bert's son-in-law, and it never left that repository until the day the monument at Ville d'Avray was dedicated. Before being covered with brick-work, the vase was nclosed in a metal case, and this in turn in a wooden coffer made out of wood from Alsace. The outer box also contains a parchment attesting that the heart contained in the vase is that of Gambetta.

HE thought he'd marry her because She made her gowns herself. But the little trimming bills she had Soon laid Lim on the shelf.

-Cleak Review. THE long-delayed millennium Vould seem less dimly far If men were only half as good As their sweethearts think they are -New York Herald.

THERE was a man in our town, And when folks asked how he got on He said: "I advertise. "But what if trade should duller get Anon!" they asked-"What then! "Oh, I just sharpen pencils up, And advertise again."

A SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

Miss Josie Hartman, in Getting Off a Street Car. Slips and the Wheels Crush Her Leg.

Yesterday, about noon, a shocking accident occurred near the corner of Massachusetts avenue and New York street, in which Miss Josie Hartman was mutilated, and which will result in the loss of a limb to the unfortunate lady. She is a comparative stranger in Indianapolis, having come here about three weeks ago to secure professional treatment from Dr. Sarah Stockton, of North Delaware street. was on her way to that lady's office when she met with her distressing mistort lege-avenue line, north bound, and, on approaching New York street, signaled the conductor to stop the car. As the car reached the south side of New York street, and while it was still in motion, Miss Hartman attempted to alight, and was thrown in such a manuer that her right limb was thrust across the rail between the motor and the trailer. It was all done in of time, and before stop could be made the wheels on one side of the trailer (which was, by the way, loaded with passengers) had passed over the member, literally crushing the bones at the knee into splinters and otherwise causing a laceration that was dreadful in the extreme. The lady retained consciousness, and, when removed from the street, directed those who supported how they might raise her and the least pain. She was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital, by direction of Dr. W. Marsee, in Kregelo & Whitsett's ambulance. Dr. Marsee pronounced her injuries of such a serious character as to necessitate amputation.

# A PRESS COMMITTEE.

The Railway Mail Clerks Appoint One to Prepare and Give Out Information.

The local association of the railway mail service has incorporated in its code of laws a new article as follows: "The officers and delegates, or representatives, also other members who may be designated by the association, shall compose a press committee, whose duty shall be to present, in a proper manner, to the press, and to the representatives of the people in Congress, matters relating to the betterment of the railway mail service, and the interests of those employed therein." Said a leading member of the association: "The organization of the railway mail clerks is as yet comparatively in its infancy and we have much to accomplish in the work of securing much-needed concessions from the department and Congress. We recognize the great power of the newspapers and it is that those papers which are disposed to aid us may be furnished with all reasonable and proper information that this press committee of the association has been ap-

Manutacturing Syndicate Formed, The Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks, R. B. F. Peirce, Col. Bradbury, Charles E. Kregelo, N. F. Dalton, George W. Powell, Hon. Alex. R. Shroyer and John C. Ingram have formed a syndicate for the purpose of manufacturing and selling a new patent known as the "universal nut lock bolt," recently invented by Augustus Gross, of Sydney. New South Wales. The new invention is the first contrivance ever discovered that will secure a nut firmly in its position after being screwed to its proper place on the bolt. The invention has been patented in all the countries of Europe and in the United States. Hon. Charles Kahlo is also interested in the patent.

Violation of Health Laws,

The health officers of Greencastle have sent a protest to the State health office against the shipment of corpses to that city that have died of diphtheria. The officials claim that several bodies diseased in this manner have been sent to that city for interment, in direct violation of the State

Building Permits.

Building permits were yesterday issued to the following persons: Rachel Baylor, cottage, Newman street, \$500; J. H. Whitpersistent assaults—ou its minutest details, have beer substituted for manly argument as to its underlying principles. But the discussion and investigation of our demands have added constantly to their favor and strength, until to-day lock, Crawford street, \$450; M. H. Resinger, expectation of doing further serious work. lock, Crawford street, \$450; M. H. Resinger, To a young man who visited him in his barn, Highland Place, \$200; D. H. Richard-

President Polk, in His Annual Message, Discourses About Discontent.

He Tells the Same Old Story That Has Been Going the Rounds of the Calamity Press for the Past Two or Three Years.

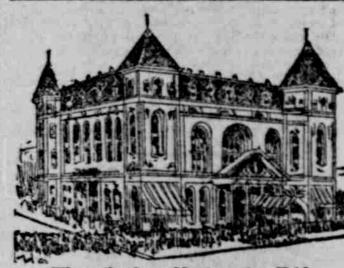
Secretary Tillman Gets Off a First-Class Democratic Harangue to the Farmers.

Weaver Makes a Polished Presentation of Fiat Money Arguments-Jerry Simpson and Mrs. Lease Have Their Say.

PRESIDENT POLK'S ADDRESS.

Is Largely Devoted to Familiar Arguments About American Discontent. The evening meeting at Tomlinson Hall which, like that of the morning, was open to the public, was larger in point of numbers than any thus far held, though delegates and on-lookers all told would not bring the the count above five hundred. and the audience filled but a small portion of the large hall. B. H. Clover, of Kansas. presided, and the meeting was sung in by four young men, who were announced to be the Waveland Glee Club. The songs were Alliance ditties, set to familiar tunes. and pleased the hearers. Rev. W. F. Taylor pronounced the invocation, after which President Polk was introduced. He read from manuscript, his remarks being frequently interrupted by applause.

President Polk began by calling attention to the grave responsibilities which rest upon the members of the Supreme Council, and predicting glorious results it



Where the Open Meetings Are Held.

the power of the Alliance was wisely directed. He then passed to a review of the agricultural situation from the Alliance point of view, quoting figures to show that farmers in all sections of the country are overburdened with debt. The speaker, after presenting an argument showing discrimination against the agricultural classes, proceeded to state their demands, saying: Patiently, submissively, and uncomplaining! the farmers of the country toiled and struggle against the aggressive approach of invading poverty, and hoped in vain for aid and succor at the hands of those to whom they had confidingly intrested the guardianship of their interests. Addressing themselves anxiously and earnesti to the causes of the anomalous condition of fairs, and aided by the light of history, they reached the solemn and deliberate conviction that these oppressive conditions and environments are due to unjust and discriminating na

this conviction they formulated their der at 8t. Louis in 1889, and laid Congress. reiterated and reaffirmed by us at Ocala, Fla., in 890, and while that body was yet in session They were discussed by the people with an interest and earnestness seldom given to any subject in all our history. They were advocated and in-dorsed by our order with a unanimity unparalleled in popular agitation.

For the first time in the history of the country

tional legislation. Upon and in accordance

epresentatives and by petition, appeared at the oor of our national Capitol and asked for relief. Under instructions from your body, a bill was formulated and presented to Congress. While no measure was ever presented to Congress with stronger indorsement or more earnest unan-imity, yet we accompanied it with this deciara-tion: "We submit this bill with due deference to the intelligence, judgment and wisdom of your body. We do not claim that it is the best or only measure through which relief may be brought to



our oppressed, suffering and distressed people uit it as the best we have been able to devise. We would be only too happy to re-They ask for bread, and they will not be conten with a stone. They are not asking for charity but they are demanding justice

How was this fair, frank, earnest, respectf and reasonable appeal of the people received by that body! This first appeal from those, who while owning less than 22 per cent. of the wealth of the country, and a large proportion of which is incumbered with debt, yet who pay four fifths of all the taxes-from those who support the mighty frame-work of our governmental fabric -from those to whose generous but misplaced coulidence a majority of the members of that body were indebted for their seats-how was this appeal of the sovereign people received?

REDRESS DENIED. Was their bill discussed by the committees to whom it was referred! No. Was it reported to either house, either favorably or adversely! No. Was any resolution offered in the Senate calling for a report? No. Was any amendment proposed to the bill! No. Was any substitute offered for it! No. What became of the bill and petitions of a half million farmers asking for its passage They were quietly laid away to sleep the sleep of eternal legislative death. And what was the answer to these appeals and petitions? They served only to elic! denunciation, misrepresentation, ridicule, slander and abuse. Virtully, the answer to us was: "You do not know your needs. Go back to your homes-work harder and live closer and keep out of politics, and all will be well." Was it just, was it generous, was it kind, was it even respectful, to thus spurn this first and earnest appeal of an oppressed and suffering people? Have these men, who are indebted to the people for whatever of prominence and official dignity and power they may enjoy-bave they forgotten that they are the servants and not the masters of the people! After a session of thirteen months, employed for the most part, as the record indicates, in part; maneuvering for party advantage, and expend-ing \$1,000,000,000 of the people's money— \$800,000,000 of which came from the sweat and toil of these same rejected and insulted petitioners, that body adjourned, leaving not one single act on record for the benefit of the people.

In the light of a plain lesson of history—that all the civilizations worthy the name that have lived and passed away-perished under the iron hand of money power-that those who control the money of a country control the destinies of is people, is it not our imperative duty as a ie to establish such barriers and limitations is will arrest the evident and alarming tendency to centralize the money power in this country! This was one of the grand purposes of the measure presented to Congress. It would have supplanted our iniquitously unjust and oppressive national-bank system by securing to the people an adequate amount of money direct from the government at a low rate of interest, to have met the legitimate demands of the country But in justification of the silent contempt which characterized the reception of this measure, and with the artfulness, sophistry and adreitness o

skilled demagogy - assaults-vehement